


INFORMANTS

RE. 202. 1

THEATRE  ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

THE

MASCOTTE' OPERA COMPANY.

PATRON:

E. SR. GEORGE F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

TOMORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING,
the 18th June, 1885.

OMIC "LA PERICHOLE" OPERA.

QUILLO Mr. VERNON REID

ON ANDRES DE RI-Y Mr. EDWARD
BEILO (Viceroy of Peru) FARLEY.

ON PEDRO Mr. NEIL O'BRIEN.

ED PRISONER Mr. CHAS. A.
TYBELL.

AND

LA PERICHOLE'... } Miss EVA DAVEN-
PORT.

entire Company-in Cast. COURTIERS, MAIDS
HONOUR, PRASANTS, &c. &c. AMATEUR
ASSISTANCE.

PROPRIATE SCENERY & EFFECTS

RICH AND COSTLY WAREHOUSE.

on at 8.30 P.M. - Overture

Reserved Dress Circle and Stalls.....\$2.00.
 Pit.....\$1.00.
 Box Plan at KELLY & WALSH'S.
 FRANK STUART, Agent,
 Hongkong Hotel,
 Hongkong, 17th June, 1885. (1117)

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.
 Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
 for YOKOHAMA, OOSAKA, NIPPON, MANILA,
 HANKOW, and PORTS on the YAMAGUCHI
 LINE Company's Steamship

"AJAX."


Captain J. Riley will be despatched as above
 on FRIDAY, the 19th inst, at DAYLIGHT.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

RO-HUNGARLÁN

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUZ,
PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
Taking Cargo at various rates to CALCUTTA,
PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT &
ADRIATIC PORTS).
THE Company's Steamship -
"BERENICE".
Captain G. B. Vergara, will be despatched at
10 o'clock on the 30th inst. at NOON.
For Further Particulars regarding Freight
and Passage apply to the Agency of the Com-
pany, PRAGA Central.

2" LINE OF STEEL

FOR HONGKONG AND HIOGO.
THE Steamship
"HENARTY."
Captain Le Bonville, will have quick despatch for
the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. [187
Hongkong, 17th June, 1885.


GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION—
No. 248.

The following Notice is published for general
information. x.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 13th June, 1885.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MARINERS
—VICTORIA

UISHING OF LIGHTS .
BRIEF: See Under

MASTERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS are hereby informed that it may be necessary for the safety of the Port and the navigation thereof, and in order to prevent an accident, remove the buoys now affording the safe navigation of Port Phillip.

As a warning that such steps have been taken, and that no vessel shall be allowed to pass the Heads between sunset and sunrise the Point Lonsdale and Queenscliffe high and low lights will be extinguished.

The master or pilot of any vessel ordered to Port Phillip to follow a buoy and buoy will be informed by the office stationed at Queenscliffe whether he may proceed through the channel or whether he should be piloted by day or by night, as he may be instructed.

Immediately after the foregoing lights have been extinguished the following action will be taken—

The lights in the South and West Channel will also be extinguished.

BUOYS.

The present system of buoys in the South West and Cold Churn Channel will be either entirely removed or displaced, rendering the navigation therein dangerous, excepting to a licensed pilot, specially instructed, with a view to the improvement of the system of the guiding marks which will, from time to time,

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PILOTAGE

**VESSELS PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING PORT
PHILLIP HEADS BETWEEN SUNRISE AND
SUNSET**

No vessel will be permitted to enter Port Phillip Heads between sunrise and sunset. This pilot schooner will be withdrawn from the outside station from sunset to sunrise, but provisions will be made for the entry of vessels between vessels between sunrise and sunset only.

CAUTION—Electric Lights.

At the present juncture the Defence Department may at any time exhibit one or more electric lights from the Point Nepean cliffs and Point Nepean. Such lights will be at least 60 feet below any of the present lights and must not be taken as guiding lights, as the electric light is not to be used for navigation purposes, their object being a means of guarding the entrance to Port Phillip.

G. D. LANGLEIDGE,
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

bourne, 28th April, 1881

TO BE LET.
HOUSE No. 29, ELGIN TERRACE
6 ROOMS.
HOUSE No. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE.
GOODOWN ON PRAYA, WANCHI
GOODOWN at FLETCHERS BUILDINGS.
GOODS and COAL received or STORAGE
LINSTEAD & DAVIS
Bangkok, 17th June 1931.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSARY
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

WHOLESALE RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,
And
BRATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 121

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

On the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, the wife of H. M. Bailey, of a daughter.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 17th, 1886.

On the many surprises of the late war between France and China none have been greater than the treaty which brings it to a termination. In the absence of the full text, which is not yet to hand, it is impossible to criticise this remarkable document in detail, but the summary of its provisions reproduced in another column makes it evident that the Chinese have scored a substantial diplomatic victory. France must indeed have been sick of the war to consent to such terms. Two of the principles most strongly insisted upon by the French through-out were that China should renounce her suzerainty over Annam and that the whole of Tonquin should become French territory. The second article of the treaty provides in effect that the relations between Annam and China are to continue on their old footing except in so far as they are modified by the treaty, and the treaty does not touch the question of suzerainty. By the Hue treaty Annam renounced the suzerainty of China, but it is not the same thing as a renunciation by China herself. As to Tonquin, China is to retain the northern portions, including part of the province of Langson, if not the town of Langson itself, the scene of France's most brilliant victory and of the retreat which constituted the last movement of the campaign before peace was arranged. The stipulations as to trade differ somewhat from those of the Fournier Convention, which provided that regulations and a tariff conceived in the most favourable spirit towards France were to be arranged. According to the new treaty the tariff for Kwangtung is to be the same as at the treaty ports and only slightly below it for Kwang and Yunnan. One of the most important articles is the seventh, which refers to railways. The *Courier's* translation is not very clear here, and the *N. C. Daily News* is still more vague. France is to construct a railway in the northern limit district of Annam, and if China wishes to build railways on her own behalf French agents are to be employed for the purpose. This would seem to refer to railways in any part of China, but a reference to the original in the *Shen-poo* shows that it applies only to Annam—probably the northern portion of Tonquin, which is to become Chinese territory. The distinction is an important one. All doubt as to the giving up of the Passadere is cleared up by the ninth article, which provides that they, as well as Formosa, are to be clear of French soldiers within a month. So far as the treaty differs from the Fournier Convention, the modifications appear to be all in favour of China. Translations of treaties from the Chinese text are, however, always more or less unreliable, and especially in this likely to be the case when the translation is made from a telegraphic abridgement. The French text will probably be published in the course of a few days, and may be found to differ in important particulars from the version now published.

In another column we publish a letter by the Hon. Secretary of the Sporting Club, in refutation of the views expressed by us in a leading article yesterday and also by our correspondent "Anti-Game Laws." We may mention that the letter of "Anti-Game Laws" came in rather late in the day, after our article was in type; had it come in earlier we would, while writing on the subject, have taken exception to some of the views advanced, more especially those with reference to the rights of game laws.

These people are a constant menace to the afforestation of the island; and both on hygienic and economic grounds it must be admitted that it is more desirable the hillsides should be covered with timber than with rank grass. In the course of a few years the forests will supply firewood to many times the value of all the grass that could possibly be grown on the hills. The principle of restricting the grass-cutters has in effect been recognised by the Government, and they are already limited to certain well-defined districts. These districts are, however, of considerable extent, and we would gladly see them further contracted and the grass replaced by trees. If the Sporting Club succeeded in bringing this about they would render a very material service to the colony. To prohibit grass cutting constitutes no injustice to the people who have been accustomed to follow this occupation, for they have no claim or title to the land, and have been allowed to carry on their operations only by the indulgence of the Government. In writing yesterday in opposition to the

grazing of a lease for the conversion of half the island into a game preserve we referred to the damage that would thus be inflicted on what little agriculture there is in the island, but the grass cutters certainly cannot be included in the term agriculturists, and they were entirely absent from our mind at the time the article was written.

Lieutenant D'Arny's letter will be read with pleasure by all who are interested in the attempt to lay down game in the island and provide facilities for sport. It removes certain misapprehensions that could not fail to arise from the report of what transpired at the meeting on Saturday, and, we think, satisfactorily establishes the fact that the project is free from most if not all of those objections on the ground of principle which, judging from what was then said, we conceived to exist. At that meeting Major-General Cameron remarked on the smallness of the attendance and asked if the feeling of the people could not be ascertained. This might be construed into an invitation to public discussion, either in the columns of a newspaper or otherwise, and as the project is one which must more or less affect the public, and as, moreover, it appeared from the proceedings at the meeting likely to affect them adversely, we felt it a duty to draw attention to the matter. By inviting the attendance of the public at their meeting the promoters themselves made it a public question, and we are quite sure nothing would be further from their wishes than to stifle discussion. If we have misinterpreted the intentions of the promoters, as from Lieutenant D'Arny's letter would appear to be the case, we gladly apologise, so far as the blame of the misinterpretation may rest upon ourselves, but we think a little consideration will show that the blame really rests with the speakers at the meeting. With the project of stocking the island with game we entirely sympathise, but we took exception to the sacrifice of important public rights in order to carry out this project, in itself so laudable, but which, under certain circumstances, might be made the means of working grave injustice to the inhabitants of the island generally. To show that our fears were not unreasonable it may be pointed out that Major-General Cameron said "the Government was not able to grant the Club a ground lease"—implying that it would do so if it could—but that "it would be able to grant them a licence, which would have practically the same effect." The idea of forming a deer forest and using rifles the bullets from which would carry two miles and render it impossible to have people "going about at all times shooting in all directions"—and equally terrible moving about without shooting—was dismissed merely as a matter of expediency, not as a question of principle. The right of the Club to form a deer forest and to shoot in such a way as to render walking in the reserved half of the island unsafe was assumed as actually existing. The Secretary said in his opening remarks that the Government was going to give the Club power to stop "trespassers in search of game or anything of the kind," and at a subsequent stage of the meeting there was a discussion as to the powers of the Club with regard to the ground they shot over, in the course of which Mr. Fraser explained that "the ground, being unenclosed Crown land, was held for the use and benefit of the public, and they could only prevent people from going in pursuit of game there. As soon as they had any land enclosed, they would be able to keep trespassers from the enclosure." This necessarily conveys the implication that the Club has the right to make what enclosures it pleases, and for anything that appears to the contrary it might very well happen that these enclosures would include the favourite haunts of picnickers. The question of wire fencing, bamboo, was also touched upon, showing that enclosures are really to be made. Lieutenant D'Arny, however, says in his letter that the promoters have neither the right nor the inclination to prevent picnicking or walking over their ground, an assurance which will be very welcome to a large number of persons. Another point on which we appear to have been in error was in assuming that the large privileges accorded to the Club were to be limited to not more than a hundred persons, but the fault of this error certainly does not rest with us. The second of the rules submitted to the meeting on Saturday provides that the number of members "shall be limited from time to time as the Club may direct." It is presumably intended to modify this rule, for Lieutenant D'Arny says, "It is not proposed to limit the number of members in the Sporting Club." Only one other point remains to be dealt with, and that is with reference to the injury game preservation will do to the agricultural interests of the colony. Lieutenant D'Arny treats this simply as a question of degree, not of principle. Because there is very little cultivation in the part of the island which it is proposed to set apart for the exclusive use of the Sporting Club, therefore, his argument of the Sporting Club, therefore, his argument is, the objections, which hold good in England fall to the ground here. Possibly the same view may not be taken by people at home; it is, indeed, hardly to be expected, notwithstanding the fact that the agricultural interests are extremely limited. As we have already remarked, we entirely sympathise with the project of stocking the island with game, but we very much fear that the Sporting Club's scheme touches public rights in such a way that it will be found impossible to carry it out. We think, however, the members are deserving of thanks for having taken up the matter, for although their present scheme may not command unqualified approval it may possibly give birth to one that will, so that in the course of a year or two fair sport may be obtainable in the island and the natural features of the country receive that accession of beauty which animal life always imparts to a landscape.

We learn on good authority that cholera has broken out at Canton.

From a telegram in the *Straits Times*, dated London, 7th June, we note that Sir Frederick A. Wall has been appointed Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

We are informed by the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Derwent*, from Trieste, left Singapore yesterday morning for that port.

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Already the Chinese are disembarking troops in various places.

The steamer *Zeppo* arrived here "safely yesterday evening, having made the passage from Swatow with the power supplied by her own engines. She will at once be placed in the hands of the Dock Company for repair."

Sir John Coode has been requested by the Admiralty to visit Singapore, to advise as to the construction of a light-house on the island of that place, and the Government had India also want him to call at Bombay with a similar object in view.

Consequent on the conclusion of peace between France and China the former has ceased to exercise the right of search, and the notification as to contraband of war has been withdrawn. The steamer *Zeppo* and *Yehin* were loading rice at Shanghai on the 10th inst.

The Band of "The Buffs" will play at the Officers' Mess this evening, commencing at eight o'clock. The following is the programme:—

Grand Triumphant March..... Waterloo

Overture..... Haydn

Polka..... Strauss

Waltz..... Strauss

Polka..... Strauss

Waltz..... Strauss

Polka..... Strauss

Waltz..... Strauss

Polka..... Strauss

Waltz..... Strauss

Polka..... Strauss

Waltz..... Strauss

Polka..... Strauss

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

REPORT CARGO.
For steamship *Djinnah*, sailed on the 11th June: For Ceylon—200 bales silk, 25 bales waste silk, 8 cases silk, 300 bags rice, 1,000 packages tea and 100 packages sundries. For London—92 bales silk, 100 bales waste silk, 20,717 boxes tea, and 2,938 packages sundries.

Quotations are—
Malwa (New) \$520 per piece, allowance of 24 cts.
Malwa (Old) \$540 to \$550 per piece, allowance of 24 cts.
Patna (New) \$580 per piece.
Benares (New) \$450 per piece.
Benares (Old) \$440 to \$450 per piece.

ON LONDON.
Telegraphic Transfer 3/6
Bank Bills on demand 3/6
Bank Bills at 3 months sight 3/6
Bank Bills at 6 months sight 3/6
Credits, at 4 months sight 3/6
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/7
On Paris 4/4
Bank Bills on demand 4/4
Credits at 3 months sight 4/5
On New York 85 1/2
Bank Bills on demand 85 1/2
Credits, 90 days sight 87
On Bombay 22 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer 22 1/2
Bank Bills on demand 22 1/2
On Calcutta 22 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer 22 1/2
Bank on demand 22 1/2
On Shanghai 73 1/2
Bank at sight 73 1/2
Private, 90 days sight 74

SHARES.
Banks—Sales have been made at 151 per cent. prem. for the end of the month.
Docks—Business has been done at 64 per cent. prem. for the end of the month.
Sugars—There are buyers at \$102 and sellers at \$103 for 30th June.

Quotations are—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—151 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$450 per share.
China Trade Insurance Company's Shares—\$55 per share.

North China Insurance—\$15. 300 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$15. 100 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$16 per share.

On Tientsin Insurance Company, Limited—\$148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$382 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$392 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$372 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$4 per share.
Hongkong, Canton, and Swatow Steamship Co.'s Shares—\$45 per share.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—25 per cent. discount.
China and Malacca Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, nominal.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—3 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$169 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$102 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—nominal.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$83 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$142 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$118 per share.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$40 per share.
Selatong Tin Mining Company—\$13 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—\$15. 35 per share.
Hongkong Taro Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$71 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—per.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—per.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.
(From Messrs. Faloutsos & Co's Barometer.)

Thermometer—54° F.
Barometer—30.1
Thermometer—54° F.
Barometer—30.1
Thermometer—54° F.
Barometer—30.1

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.
17th to 23rd June, 1885.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)	
June 18th.	
Thermometer—9 A.M.	84
Thermometer—1 P.M.	85
Thermometer—4 P.M.	86
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	87
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—Maximum	85
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	83